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## POINTS ON HOME SURGERY.

### Proper Treatment of What May Be Called Minor Accidents.

When a fishhook is caught in the flesh, if it be embedded beyond the barb, no attempt should be made to withdraw it, but the point should be moved forward until it emerges from the skin, when it may be cut off by means of a file or pair of pliers, and the balance of the hook withdrawn; or the line may be detached, the eye cut off and the whole hook pushed through the tissues.

If a crochet-hook has been thrust into the flesh—a not uncommon accident—no attempt should be made to withdraw it directly, but a large knitting-needle or darning-needle should be introduced alongside of it and placed against the hook, when both may be drawn out together without inflicting further injury.

Punctured wounds should be treated by means of hot fomentations, of poultices of compresses of tepid water. Torn or contused wounds heal much more slowly than cut or punctured wounds. Torn wounds should be thoroughly cleansed and the injured parts drawn together by means of adhesive plasters and bandages.

Care must be taken not to employ too strong compression. Either water dressing or lint saturated with sweet oil containing ten drops of carbolic acid to the ounce may be employed. If the parts have been badly bruised, hot fomentations should be applied.

Heat is essential in cases in which considerable portions of tissues have been nearly severed from the body, but have retained a sufficient amount of attachment to justify the attempt to secure union.

For contused wounds, carbolyated vaseline spread on pieces of thin cloth, constitutes an excellent dressing. If there be a disposition of the injured part to become gangrenous or to slough, the parts should be kept immersed in water as hot as can be borne for a time, or treated with fomentations.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never mix French dressing until ready for use. The vinegar and oil will separate.

Boil six peach kernels in a quart of milk to be used for custard. It will improve the flavor.

Remove smoke stains from ivory by immersing it in benzine and going over it with a brush.

A good cook adds a teaspoonful of sugar to each quart of water in which corn, peas, squash, etc., are cooked.

Gruel, when properly prepared, should be but little thicker than cream and should be absolutely free from lumps.

Take time to put the blacking pot out of the way in its accustomed place, for thereby will a probable smutting be avoided.

Cut sheets of tinfoil and place under the flower vase dollies and you will have no trouble with any dampness affecting the best polished furniture.

One often hears complaints that the boiler rusts and ironmolds the clothes. To prevent this, as soon as the boiler is emptied rub well over with soap. This will not only prevent rust, it will also help to make suds for the next boiling.

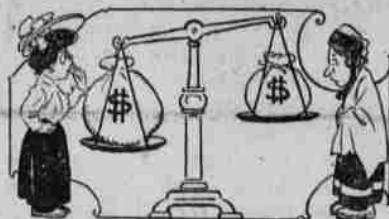
### Removing Vase Stains.

Glass flower vases are apt to become much stained in time, especially if such flowers as mignonette and forget-me-nots are left in them for a few days without changing the water. To remove the stains few methods are better than that of placing a handful of used tea leaves at the bottom of the vase with a little vinegar, and with the hand placed across the top shaking it until the marks have disappeared. If not completely eliminated, this should be repeated, while in addition a rag wound around a stick and pushed into the crevices will effectually remove the most obstinate stains.—Woman's Life.

# Talk of New York

Gossip of People and Events Told in Interesting Manner.

## Hetty Green Has Rival in Mrs. Jones



NEW YORK.—The richest woman in America—or in the world—may not be Mrs. Hetty Green. The greatest landowner in America may not be one of the Astors. These are conclusions that probably would be reached if the Green and Astor possessions could be valued correctly and figures compared with those which would represent the vast wealth of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Jones of New York and Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

Further than that, the social crown of America, long held by the Astors by reason of their wealth, would belong to Mrs. Jones, if she chose to claim it, for her fortune is doubtless greater and her lineage in this country runs a century further back. She is related also far and near to nearly every one of the great families in New York and New England, whose names are written largely on the pages of American history from the days of colonial wars to now.

Probably no one, not even Mrs. Jones herself, could say accurately how great is her fortune. It is mostly in land. She acknowledges she

owns and pays taxes on land in every school district on Long Island, in nearly every county in New York state, and in every state in the union except Texas.

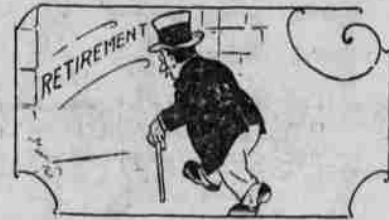
The property immediately surrounding the old manor house at Cold Spring Harbor, where she lives in summer, is worth millions of dollars. Her husband, Dr. Oliver Livingstone Jones, is also a great land owner, but his possessions fall far short of his wife's. Then there is the Jones estate which is owned by some 25 heirs, which also runs up into scores of millions in value.

The other day she started a controversy with the city of New York about the ownership of the sunken meadows in East river. They are estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

The foundations of her vast fortune were laid by Maj. Thomas Jones, "who came from Strabane, in the kingdom of Ireland," and settled with his young wife near what is now called Oyster Bay, L. I., in 1693. He brought with him a comfortable fortune, won on the seas through privateering privileges granted him by James II., whose cause he supported in the battle of Boyne.

This fortune has been handed down from the eldest of one family to the eldest of the next through five generations, until now the bulk of the vast accumulations rests with Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Jones.

## Flagler Retires from Standard Oil Co.



HENRY M. FLAGLER, at the age of 78, dropped quietly out of the Standard Oil Company the other day. Only a bare announcement was made public by the directors at the close of their meeting. It was coupled with the statement that his place as vice-president had been taken by W. H. Tilford, heretofore the treasurer of the company.

The passing of Flagler, although foreshadowed for some time by the feeble state of his health, is yet an event of the first importance in the great world of finance, in which he was so long a striking figure. The son of a Presbyterian minister in western New York, he engaged in several lines of busi-

ness, and had "gone broke" when he met John D. Rockefeller and went into partnership with him in an oil refinery.

Mr. Flagler, according to the government figures, owns more than eight per cent. of Standard Oil stock, and has drawn \$30,000,000 in dividends in the last ten years. He was one of six men who controlled \$600,000,000 of Standard Oil resources.

Recently he extended his Florida East Coast railroad from Miami to Knight's key, over 15 miles of water and 19 miles of swamp.

Several years ago he divorced his first wife after she had become insane, and married a younger woman. He practically cut off his son by his first wife. The divorced wife is living in isolated luxury in a mansion on Riverside drive. It is believed she does not know she has been divorced. The second wife was a North Carolina seamstress. Newport society refused to receive her.

## Helen Gould Is Sued by a Parlor Maid



MISS HELEN GOULD, philanthropist, charity worker and eldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, has been sued for \$20,000 damages by a former servant on a charge of slander. Elizabeth Gauley, formerly a parlor maid in Miss Gould's house in Fifth avenue, is the complainant.

The young woman charges that in the presence of seven other men and women servants Miss Gould denounced her as a questionable character, using

the plainest words to make her meaning clear, and accused her of indiscretions with the men employes of the household.

The complainant says she tried to get Miss Gould to apologize for her language, but failed. Then the suit was begun.

The papers were served on Miss Gould, after months of effort, the other day at her country home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Miss Gould is quoted as saying, when the papers were served, that the Gauley woman is demoted.

Elizabeth Gauley is about 40 years old and has been in this country for more than 20 years, nearly all of which time she has spent in the service of New York families of wealth and position.